

E. KENNEDY ON STRATEGIC ARMAMENTS TALKS

New York. In a speech he made at a UN ceremony held in honour of the centenary of Franklin Roosevelt's birthday, Senator Edward Kennedy said he was in favour of an immediate and general "freeze" on US and Soviet nuclear arsenals as a significant step on the way to introducing controls over nuclear arms.

Touching upon the coming Geneva talks on strategic armaments limitation and reduction, the Senator emphasized that

America should remember the lessons of history before sitting down at the negotiating table. We should give up our obsession with nuclear advantages. We should free our diplomacy from the dangerous fallacy that more megatonnes mean more trump cards at the negotiating table. I reject the absurd theory that we can have fewer nuclear bombs tomorrow only by having more today, he said.

PAP ON POSSIBLE POPE'S VISIT TO POLAND

Warsaw. The Polish press agency PAP has issued a release concerning the discussions that are at present going on in church circles about the possible visit to Poland of Pope John Paul II. The report stresses that an agreement between the government of the PPR, the Vatican and the Polish Episcopate, the timing and itinerary of the visit should be an obligatory condition for such a visit. One-sided steps which do not have

the approval of the state authorities and sensational reports in the Western media will not serve any useful purpose, it is stated in the report. The visit should contribute to stronger peace in Europe and on other continents, as is emphasized in numerous Vatican releases. It cannot take place without appropriate preparation and this, first and foremost, depends on the process of normalizing the situation in Poland.



Saboteurs at work.

Drawing by Igor Smirnov

GEORGI DIMITROV AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Sofia. An international conference "The Work of Georgi Dimitrov in Our Time" was held recently in the Bulgarian capital. Taking part were 140 delegations from Communist, Workers' and Social-Democratic parties, as well as from national-liberation movements and international organizations.

The report "Georgi Dimitrov in Our Time" was read by Boris Ponomarev, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and head of the CPSU delegation to the conference.

Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the State Council of the PRR, stressed in his closing address that the conference testified to the deep respect in which G. Dimitrov and his revolutionary work is held all over the world. Such a high appraisal, he said, fills us with deserved and noble pride for this great son of the Bulgarian people.

A public meeting marking the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov took place recently in Moscow.

At the meeting Konstantin Ruzakov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, read the report "Georgi Dimitrov as an Outstanding Fighter for Peace and Socialism".

THUGS ON TRIAL

Kabul. The trial is in progress here of the former ringleaders of the clandestine terrorist organization Sama belonging to the Maoist faction. Members of Sama have been charged with robbery, murder, and terrorist offences. The gang had planned to cause unrest by kidnapping foreign ambassadors in Kabul and murdering Party and political leaders. Also included among the thugs' activities were the kidnapping of children and the robbing of takings at enterprises.

weapons' tests also calls for caution. It can be solved either radically or step by step. The Soviet Union believes that the tripartite talks with the United States and Britain, which were disrupted by them at the final stage, should be resumed without delay.

The United Nations Organization should declare against the spiral of the arms race and step into outer space and deep into the world ocean. The signatories of these spheres for the peaceful future of the whole of mankind is steadily on the rise. The Soviet Union advocates that the present-day levels of armed forces and conventional armaments be substantially reduced. To begin with, it might be possible, for instance, to agree on a ban on the use of nuclear weapons in the outer space and deep into the world ocean. And then — to get down to negotiations on their reduction, both globally and in separate areas.

In conclusion the head of the Soviet delegation declared: The Soviet Union submits for consideration by the current Session the memorandum "To Ward off the Growing Nuclear Threat, to Curb the Arms Race". The memorandum generalizes both the principled positions and the most important concrete proposals of our country. We express the hope that these proposals will be studied with the utmost attention and supported by the UN member-states.

The problem of general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons' tests also calls for caution. It can be solved either radically or step by step. The Soviet Union believes that the tripartite talks with the United States and Britain, which were disrupted by them at the final stage, should be resumed without delay.

MN INFORMATION No. 48, 1982

FACTS and EVENTS

① A fleet of Soviet warships has arrived on an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola.

② The Greater London area has been declared a nuclear-free zone by the GLC, headed by the Labour Party.

③ The Vatican is undergoing a serious financial crisis. In 1981, its balance of payments was 30 thousand million lire in the red, and this deficit is expected to rise to 36 thousand million by the end of the year.

④ 23 million Egyptians, or 53 per cent of the country's population, can neither read nor write, says a government report published in Cairo.

⑤ Israel's military expenditure has reached another record high. It has been announced in Tel Aviv that military expenditure for the 1981 financial year, stood at 63.1 thousand million shekels, or nearly 3.5 thousand million dollars, which means that Israel spends 30 per cent of its GNP on arms.

⑥ Direct investments by Japanese monopolies abroad had reached 46.3 thousand million dollars by the end of last March. In 1981 alone, as compared with 1980, these investments increased by 90 per cent.

⑦ A record level of oil extraction has been chalked up at a major off-shore oil field near Bombay, in India, where more than 250 thousand barrels of oil were extracted in one day. Specialists estimate that this area will yield 12.5 million tonnes of oil if extraction continues at its present level.

PEOPLE

In the trial of Cuthbert and Holburn, two former police officers at the London Criminal Court, it was revealed that for a long time the accused had taken large bribes from criminal syndicates. Cuthbert and Holburn received a total of more than 80 thousand pounds for parodying forged investigation documents and other aid they had given criminals.

More than 50 officers and detectives have been dismissed from the London police force following an investigation into their involvement in different crimes.

A total of 380 various charges have been brought against them.

Pretoria against Mozambique

Maputo. Racist authorities in South Africa and their Washington patrons are training, arming and smuggling gangs of the so-called national resistance movement (NRM) into Mozambique.

For these purposes NRM bases and training camps are being set up in the Transvaal province in the north-east of South Africa. From there the gangs infiltrate Mozambique to carry out subversion and sabotage. These operations are supported by the South African

aviation and navy, which, violating the state borders of Mozambique, provide equipment for the gangsters and replenish their stocks of arms and food.

The easily discernible link between the CIA, Pretoria and the NRM clearly shows that the activities of this "movement", led by former South African army Colonel Alfonso Jakamo, form part of the so-called new American strategy in Africa aimed at destabilizing the situation in the progressive countries of the continent.

At present the cruise missiles have conventional charges, though nuclear charges will be added from mid-1984.

MN INFORMATION No. 48, 1982



Representatives of non-governmental public organizations have delivered in New York addresses and petitions signed by over 90 million people to the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament demanding an immediate halt to the dangerous arms race and the prevention of nuclear war. In the photo: representatives of the Soviet public handing in symbolic petition sheets to the UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar.

Science and technology

WONDER-ASPHALT

GDR road-builders have found a use for broken glass. Ground into large-fraction powder, it can be added to asphalt. The "glass asphalt" thus derived, is particularly useful on steep hills for cars hold the road well on it, even in pouring rain.

NEFERTITI'S CURE FOR WRINKLES

Oil extracted from the fruit of kariole was known in Africa many centuries ago as a perfect way of smoothing out wrinkles. Legend has it that famous beauties like Nefertiti and Cleopatra owed their unaging youth to this oil.

The valuable properties of kariole which grows in Mali have recently been attracting the attention of eminent cosmetologists and of European cosmetics firms.

Mali has recently completed the construction of a plant for the manufacture of this miraculous product, 20 kilometres from the Mali capital of Bamako.

CAR TYRES INTO OIL

As from 1984, a British firm in Birmingham intends to start making oil out of old car tyres. Estimates show that two and a half tonnes of tyres yield one tonne of oil.

PAPER OUT OF FLOWERS

Indian scientists have produced a technology for the manufacture of paper and cardboard out of the stalks of water hyacinths which in West Bengal alone grow in profusion over an area of one million hectares. Researchers estimate that one tonne of paper can be made out of three and a half tonnes of these water plants.

PICTURE TRANSMITTED VIA SOUND

A new video system worked out in France makes it possible to transmit first-class TV pictures from water up to 900 metres deep. There is no need for cables to connect the underwater cameras to TV receptors. Instead pictures are sent to the surface via a narrow beam of sound waves.

OF INTEREST

Marriage of convenience

As is known, nobility titles in Italy have been abolished but descendants of aristocratic families are still clinging to them. To maintain the former splendour they rarely need money, and the "poor" aristocrats are calling about for well-heeled brides. Marquis Pulvino Cerulli, 19, for one, married Pia Curioni, who recently turned 18.

Recently a baby zebra, saw the light of day at a zoo in Japan. The zebra was born to a pair of Nochohmmabans. There is nothing particularly extraordinary about this event in itself except that the zebra was born minus stripes.

Photo Kyodo-TASS

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

AMERICA GOES AGAINST PEOPLES' ASPIRATIONS FOR PEACE

Militarism in the Bonn documents of NATO is seasoned with talk about the desirability of peace, about the needs of defence, democracy and justice. But if the essence of the documents is singled out and cleared of all (timid and peace phrasology, it will be seen that the Bonn statements have absorbed the ideas of the American belligerent politicians and the US military-industrial complex which are stubbornly dragging mankind to a second, expanded edition of the cold war and to balancing on the brink of a hot war. Thus reads a PRAVDA commentary.

According to these documents, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are guilty of aggravating tension. Ridiculous charges are levelled against Soviet policy. The authors of the documents juggle with facts in order to derive the conclusion close to their hearts, i.e., the need to carry on and escalate the arms race.

The key problem the solution of which brooks no delay is that of reducing the threat of war. An important component of that problem is the need to reduce the level of nuclear armaments in Europe. While in fact blocking progress to an agreement on the principle of equality and equal security, the United States is obviously trying to reassure public opinion by beginning the Soviet-American Geneva talks.

Perhaps, the West European governments do not see what is obvious to many politicians, congressmen and military men in the United States itself. In any event, the policy pursued by NATO is showing an increasingly dangerous tilt, the paper emphasizes.

DANGEROUS BUSINESS

A mere decade ago, they spoke sheepishly in Washington of the one thousand million dollars in earnings derived from the sales of weapons in the armaments industry, writes L. Yarkov on the KHAVAYAZH newspaper. Today, they speak with something approaching pride of the revenue of upwards of 30 thousand million dollars for twice the figure for 1981 which is expected to flow into the military industrialists' coffers by the end of this year.

Concealed behind these figures are other, less publicized, statistics. Two-thirds of the people who have died in armed conflicts since World War II, the author stresses, have been killed with American weapons.

In the 70s, the main recipients of American arms were Saudi Arabia who over that decade bought 75 thousand million dollars worth of weapons; Iran — at 14 thousand million dollars; Israel — at 11 thousand million; Britain, the FRG and South Korea — at five thousand million each.

PAKISTAN: ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

The close interconnection of political problems with a whole complex of intricate economic and social problems is a distinguishing feature of the crisis symptoms in Pakistan, the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS monthly writes.

Even a glance at statistics reveals the enormous disproportions in the national economy with its inherent "chronic" ailments — inflation, unemployment, rising prices, deficit in the payments balance and foreign debts, the magazine further points out. Almost 70 per cent of state expenditure is covered by foreign aid. Debts to crediting countries have already reached the figure of 10,000 million dollars and payment of interest on such debts swallows up to 40 per cent of receipts from exports. 20 per cent of the working people in Pakistan are jobless. According to United Nations figures, living standards in Pakistan are now among the lowest in the world.

The monthly emphasizes that the grave economic condition in the country is a result of gigantic unproductive expenditure on military purposes, rising by 15-20 per cent a year, an obviously excessive burden on the economy of this underdeveloped country.

TNC AND HUNGER

One of the causes of the hunger from which many people in developing countries suffer are the activities of transnational corporations (TNC) which dominate agricultural production in scores of Asian, African and Latin American countries, writes the TRUD newspaper.

About a hundred of these corporations are now active in agriculture in these countries, imposing on the latter an agricultural policy under which preference is given to export-oriented crops to the detriment of those used by the local population. Many countries in Latin America are developing into a "kitchen garden" for the USA and Canada, while the African countries are becoming "kitchen gardens" of the EEC.

As a result, the developing countries are compelled to buy foodstuffs in the West which they could well produce themselves. This enables the West to use foodstuffs as a strategic means of blackmail, pressure and as an instrument for further increasing their domination over these countries.

VIEWPOINT

The 15th annual ASEAN foreign ministers session held recently in Singapore provided new evidence that Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore still face the two cardinal problems they have been confronted with throughout their entire existence: the first is the achievement of equitable cooperation with Western nations and Japan, and the second, how best to resist American and Chinese attempts to turn ASEAN into a military bloc.

The delegates unanimously denounced the protectionist policy of capitalist states, including the EEC, and reaffirmed that "cooperation in the military area" is incompatible with the

Igor DANILIN

Singapore meeting and its outcome

Idea, launched by ASEAN, of turning South-East Asia into a zone of peace.

Apart from their internal problems, the conferees discussed others. The inclusion of the "Campuchean question" in the agenda amounted in itself to interference in the internal affairs of another country. Regrettably, this meeting, too, discussed a Kampuchean "coalition government" from among the emigrees. They would like to thrust this on the Kampuchean people at the bidding of an outsider, instead of providing inter-

national aid to the recently established People's Republic of Kampuchea.

ASEAN leaders explain their reluctance to normalize relations with Indochinese countries by the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, even though both Hanoi and Phnom Penh have repeatedly stressed this was an inevitable measure as long as there was an outside threat to Kampuchea.

Still the meeting showed that some of the ASEAN members have moderated their intransigence: for instance, Malaysia,

Indonesia and Singapore voiced their desire to open dialogue with Vietnam, and the Vietnamese minister for foreign affairs will soon be going to those countries.

Press reports from South-East Asia correctly point out that despite pressure from Washington and Peking, positive shifts might be forthcoming in relations between Indochina and ASEAN. Progress in this area will doubtless go a long way towards establishing good-neighbourly relations and understanding in the region.

Secondly, the sides should conduct them with regard to the legitimate security interests of each other and in strict accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

As is known, Brezhnev put forward a concrete proposal for a meeting with US President Ronald Reagan. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that a summit meeting should be held and that, naturally, it should be well-prepared.

It is obvious that such a meeting would invariably centre on the problems of arms reduction and disarmament, that is, the problems that are in the focus of attention of the current Special Session of the General Assembly.

The Soviet Union believes that it would be useful to work out and adopt a programme for nuclear disarmament which would be implemented stage by stage. One of its first phases could be to discontinue the production of fissionable materials used for building various types of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is ready to examine this matter in the overall context of the limitation and cessation of the nuclear arms race.

An all-out strengthening of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was and remains a paramount task as regards the containment of the nuclear arms race.

The problem of general and complete prohibition of nuclear arms in Europe at present in progress in Geneva, Andrei Gromyko said.

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What does the Soviet Union strive for? For fully ridding Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. Should such a solution not be suitable to our Western partners we are prepared to reach agreement on the full renunciation of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe. We are also prepared for a gradual, but substantial, by hundreds of units, reduction of the medium-range nuclear weapons of both sides — the USSR, and NATO.

On the problem of strategic armaments, the leader of the Soviet delegation noted:

In his recent speech Leonid Brezhnev clearly said what was needed to make the Soviet-US talks lead to an agreement.

Firstly, the talks should really be on the limitation and the reduction of strategic armaments and not serve as a cover for continuing the arms race and upsetting the existing parity.

A.GROMYKO: USSR rejects policy of military superiority

(Continued from page 1)

A truly destabilizing factor is the unheated arms race launched in the USA, the Foreign Minister went on to say. Every day brings new evidence that the foreign policy of the United States is becoming increasingly imbued with the spirit of militarism. Militarist intoxication brings forth every kind of frenzied military doctrines. A first nuclear strike is spoken of as a routine and usual thing. This concerns a criminal conception of unleashing a nuclear war.

The Soviet Union fundamentally rejects the line towards military superiority. It does not strive for military superiority and does not recognize such a right for anyone else. Of course, our country will manage under any circumstances to take care of its security, and of the security of its allies and friends.

Andrei Gromyko further stated: What can explain Washington's course on achieving military superiority? It is difficult to rid oneself of the impression

that the imperial dream to dominate the world has quite strongly gone to the head of some people.

A naval armada called to the Persian Gulf to loud statements about the defence of the "vital interests" of the United States. The purpose — to return Iran by threats and force to the position of a vassal — was not achieved, but the armada remains in that area to this day.

Interference from outside in Afghanistan continues, including the sending of armed bands of interventionists.

These days, as we are in session here, Israel has committed in the eyes of the whole world a new aggression against a sovereign state — Lebanon.

The Israeli troops should be immediately withdrawn from Lebanon, just as the indigenous Arab lands seized by Israel must be returned to the Arabs. The Palestinian people should be given the possibility of exercising its inalienable right — to create its own state.

Touching on the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear

Round
the Soviet
Union

● A NEW BIOLOGICAL FACTORY IN MINSK NOW PRODUCES INSECTS WHICH ACT AS RELIABLE PROTECTORS OF GARDENS, FIELDS, ORCHARDS AND HOTHOUSES AGAINST PESTS. Automatic devices are used to maintain the right temperature as well as the right degree of humidity and light in the special breeding boxes; they also pack the "crop" into containers. More than 60 thousand hectares of Byelorussian agricultural land are now under the protection of these factory-bred insects.

● A FLOATING PIONEER CAMP ABOARD THE THREE-DECK "URAL" PASSENGER LINER IS FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE EXPLORERS OF SIBERIA. 170 children from Tomsk will spend their summer holidays on the Ob and Irtysh rivers. They will see look-out encampments built by Yermak Cossack detachments, as well as the oil-prospecting towns of Surgut, Nizhnevartovsk, and Salekhard built close by. Dozens of pioneer units in the region have opted for this way of seeing their native land.

● WRITERS FROM LITHUANIA WERE HONORARY GUESTS RECENTLY AT A LITERATURE CELEBRATION HELD IN THE VILLAGE OF CHISTYEV PRUDY, IN THE KALININGRAD REGION. It was here that the founder of Lithuanian fiction, Kristijonas Donelaitis, lived and worked for many years. The village now has a memorial museum, and everything connected with the work of this great son of the Lithuanian people is carefully preserved. Poems about Lithuania and about the firm fraternity and friendship between peoples were recited on the day of the holiday near the marble slab on the poet's grave.

● CONSTRUCTION WORK HAS BEGUN ON THE STRETCH OF THE URENGOI-UZHGOROD GAS PIPELINE PASSING THROUGH YATARIA. The first joint was welded near the village of Biryull. The 230 km stretch will become operational next April.

GAS AND PIPES

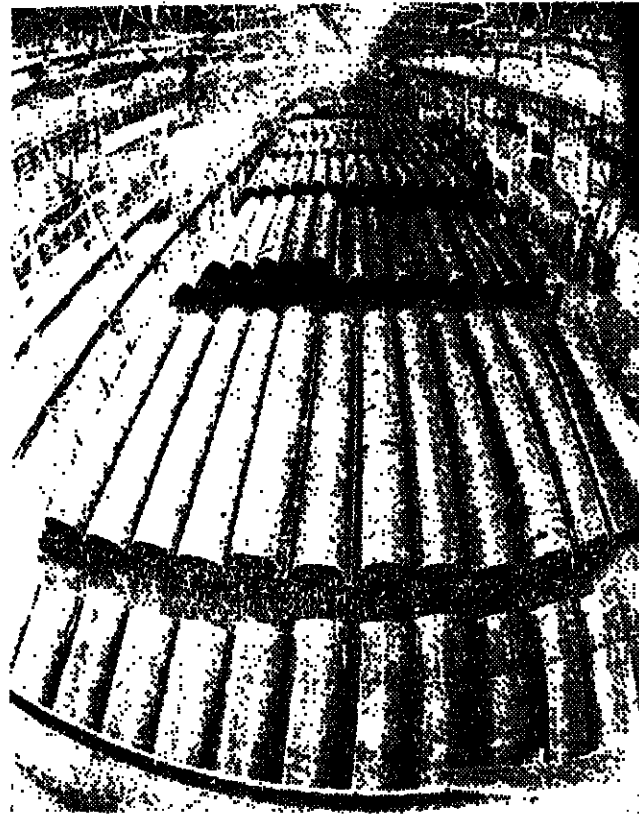
Development plans for the Soviet economy provide for high growth rates in the production of natural gas—from 435,000 million cubic metres in 1980 to 630,000 million cubic metres in 1985.

Gas is now mainly delivered through pipelines. There are two ways of increasing the throughput of a pipeline: expanding the diameter (which is not economically feasible) or stepping up the pressure. The strongest pipes (Soviet or foreign-made) now cater for pressure of up to 75 atmospheres. Soviet specialists at the Institute of Electric Welding have set themselves the task of increasing this to 100 or even 120 atmospheres, at the same time as making pipes from a less expensive steel. They have started manufacturing pipes from multi-layer, comparatively thin (4 to 5 millimetres) coil steel instead of from a single thick sheet.

Tests have shown that multi-layer pipes are more reliable. They are now being produced at the Kharitsyzk pipe plant in the Ukraine and an experimental leg of pipeline is being made out of them in the north of Western Siberia.

A large-capacity shop for multi-layer 1,420 mm pipes has also been built at the Vykna steelworks. Starting with a production rate of 250,000 tonnes of piping per year, this figure should reach 1,000,000 tonnes by 1984.

The Kharitsyzk plant is to be reconstructed to produce 1.8 mil-



In a workshop of the Kharitsyzk pipe plant.

lion tonnes of piping catering for pressure of up to 100 atmospheres. The current five-year plan period will see the beginning of reconstruction work at the Chelyabinsk pipe factory to roll it for the production of 1,420 mm pipes.

Meantime work continues unabated on the design of new types of pipes. Academician Alexander Teitelkov, for instance, heads a team working on two-layer spiral-seam type pipes and this is only one of many similar projects.

Farming in
permafrost
conditions

The Remmellomash works in Arkhangelsk, which manufactures special machinery for cultivation in permafrost areas, is one of the youngest industrial enterprises in the North. With the aid of these machines which are made to be attached to powerful tractors, the concept of "seasonal work" has receded into the past. It is now possible to plough soil that is frozen to even 1.5 metres deep. The increasing output of the factory at Arkhangelsk will enable thousands of hectares of marshland to be reclaimed. Drainage laid in cold weather conditions proved to be reliable.

The harvest of cereals from newly reclaimed fields has gone up by 1.5 times; the potato harvest by 100 per cent and that of vegetables by over 3 times.

Hot water
channelled
under river

Scuba divers in Krasnodar are putting together a 700-metre siphon which they are to lay along the bottom of the Nevel, one of the biggest rivers in Eastern Siberia. This huge siphon, three metres in diameter, is actually a thermal tunnel. It will carry hot water from a thermal power station on the east bank of the river to the port of Krasnodar, to its ship repair yards as well as to many other enterprises.

In the same way the station will supply hot water to the new residential estates on the river's west bank where comfortable multi-story blocks of flats have been built.

The tunnel will be fitted with various devices to regulate the hot water supplies.

Places to visit



Trakai Castle

Restoration work has been completed on yet another tower of the Trakai Castle (Lithuania) which used to be the residence of the Grand Dukes of Lithuania. Today, the former prison and arsenal of the castle house a new section of the Lithuanian Museum.

Trakai Castle now looks exactly as it did in the 14th and 15th centuries when it served as a bulwark in the wars against the German invaders. The massive defence towers are made of red brick and large boulders. The walls surrounding the castle are up to three metres thick. Draw-bridges span the moats which used to be filled with water from the Neris.

At present, an exhibition of old weapons and everyday objects and documents is on view in the castle, illustrating the struggle of the Lithuanian peasants against their feudal overlords. There are hundreds of exhibits relating to World War II: the expulsion of the Nazi invaders from Lithuania. On Sundays, Lithuanian chamber orchestras give concerts of old music in the Ambassadorial Hall of the castle.

SAILING
IN POLAR SEAS

At the Admiral Nakhimov Maritime School for the Far East, engineering students are preparing for a cruise from Vladivostok to Murmansk along the Sea Route.

The expedition under the command of noted Soviet sea captain Leonid Lysonov will cross the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, the Bering Sea, the Chukchi, and the East Siberian, Laptev and Barents Seas.

It is impossible to sail

across seven seas in one navigation season. The itinerary has been divided up into several stages, the first of which will be completed during the summer of 1982.

Apart from the adventure aspect of the cruise, the students hope to discover traces (in the shape of camps and cairns marked up in pilot's log-books) of the Russian explorers who first trod the wilderness of the Polar shores.

The attention of scientists was attracted a long time ago by pollen blown long distances by the wind, which preserves all the features of the genus and type of plant from which it derives. The substance in its capsule is gradually replaced by minerals, and when petrified, the pollen becomes practically indestructible. When the spores and the pollen are separated from ancient rock, it becomes possible to establish what kind of plants

Science
and technology

JOINT STUDY OF DESERTS

A laboratory for international scientific projects has been set up at the Institute of Deserts, Turkmenian Academy of Sciences.

In accordance with long-term agreements with foreign countries, the scientists at the Institute carry out research programmes for the protection of the natural environment in deserts, and for the study of the effect of human activity on arid ecosystems in order to work out recommendations in the battle with desertification. For the past five years running, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Institute and its experimental stations have served as the venue for international scientific courses and seminars for specialists from developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Nearly 44 offices and organizations from 32 countries maintain contacts with the institute.

The opening of this new laboratory will help expand the number of projects carried out jointly with scientists from other countries; it will assist in their coordination, and in the study and generalization of world experience in combating desertification. It will also contribute towards perfecting the skills of experts from developing countries who attend international anti-desertification courses at the institute.

POLLEN AND OIL

In their prediction that oil could be found in the granite layers of the Paleozoic, where it has never been located before, prospectors from the Mangyshlak Peninsula on the Caspian Sea shore were helped by the remains of plants which grew there hundreds of millions of years ago. The oil which gushed out of a well they had drilled, proved the efficiency of methods used in palynology, a science which concentrates on the study of spores and pollen, in prospecting for mineral deposits.

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STUDENTS' SOCIETIES AT KISHINEV UNIVERSITY

According to a traditional five o'clock tea party recently sent out by the "Club", named after the hero in Carroll's "Adventures in Wonderland" and founded by students of foreign languages department at Kishinev University, the club's anniversary.

The "Club Cat" is one of the most popular clubs at the University. Here one can make the acquaintance of the heroes and heroines of English literature: Shakespeare, Dickens, Shaw, and other writers. One can also keep up-to-date with the latest developments in the English arts. The club's main task is to help the students improve their knowledge of English and provide them with

opportunities of conversation—practice. There are several dozen such hobby groups at Kishinev University, "The Teachers Club", "The Lecturers Club" and "The Historians Club", for instance, societies catering for students with an interest in technology or the arts, as well as the "Torches", an amateur student theatre.

The Soviet North in bookmarks

A novel which was recently published in Bratislava from the Chukotka contained a lot of life in the harsh North in "Bookmarks". The novel was destined to be opened in Czechoslovakia.

Recently Chukotka artist carved and en-

graved tusk ivory. Over the past decade painters and graphic artists have started making an appearance. Many of them tried their hand at making bookmarks, combining the ancient traditions of engraving with the laconic language of drawing.

V. Latonin was the first Chukotka artist whose works in this genre won him recognition both

in our country and abroad. The Czechoslovak writer Karel Izakovic became interested and suggested that an exhibition of bookmarks, illustrating life in the Far North, should be held at the house of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship in Bratislava. Artists from Yakutia and from other parts in the Soviet Union, as well as from Chukotka were invited to take part.

VIEWPOINT

The fight
for a healthy
heart

Rafael OGANOV,
General Secretary of the 9th
World Congress of Cardiology

On June 20, 1982, the 9th World Congress of Cardiology will open in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses with more than 4,000 foreign physicians from 84 countries taking part. The largest delegations will be from the USA, Italy, the GDR, the FRG, Japan, Hungary, Argentina, India, France and Brazil. A large number of cardiologists are expected from the developing countries.

The congress programme is fairly comprehensive and will cover all the main issues in experimental, clinical and preventive cardiology. The well-known American cardiologist Eugene Braunwald will read a paper on the highly controversial problem "Limiting the scope of myocardial infarction — from dream to reality". The American surgeon Norman Shumway who has carried out the largest number of heart transplants will speak about his work to congress delegates.

Three papers will be read by Soviet scientists: Academician Eugene Chazov will report on new data in the cell and molecular mechanisms of the development of atherosclerosis; Academician Vladimir Shukhovskiy will speak on new approaches to surgical treatment of congenital heart disease; Academician Oleg Gagenko will read a paper on the state of the cardiovascular system during space flights.

Detailed discussion will take place on the treatment of angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, cardiac insufficiency, cardiac rhythm violations and arterial hypertension. Analysis of known methods of treatment will be supplemented by an examination of new trends: surgical treatment of cardiac rhythm violations, directed transport of drugs as well as the principally new types of drugs.

A number of large national and international programmes on preventive treatment of atherosclerotic disease are now nearing completion in the USA, Norway, Finland, the USSR, and other countries, the results of which should enable us to answer the question of whether a change in life style — fewer fats, a normal weight, the giving up of smoking, increased physical activity and treatment by hypertension would lead to a decrease in mortality from the main types of cardiovascular disease. Preliminary experience in a number of countries enables us to be optimistic over the outcome of this problem.

The treatment of stenocardia by the introduction of a catheter into a narrowed coronary artery, with subsequent inflation of the catheter is becoming increasingly widespread. This makes it possible to widen the coronary artery lumen without an operation, thus sparing the patient from the possible danger of an attack of stenocardia.

Forecasting the probability of an increase in cardiovascular disease in developing countries, a number of special sessions of the congress will discuss ways of preventing this dangerous tendency. Much attention will be paid to the prevention of cardiovascular disease among children.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ROBOT MANUFACTURING: A NEW
INDUSTRY

A new branch of engineering is at present being built up in the USSR — that of industrial robots. About five thousand robots are at present operating in this country, by the end of 1985 there will be tens of thousands of them.

Robots increase labour productivity by two to three times. The introduction of each robot saves 8 to 12 thousand roubles per year, writes IZVESTIA.

The programme for the manufacturing of robots and their use in the national economy envisages wide ranging research and development, the building of industrial prototypes, as well as full-scale production. By the end of the current five-year plan period, (1985) tens of thousands of industrial robots will take their place on assembly lines.

What are the main problems facing designers of industrial robots? In the first place, the paper continues, they have to weigh the pros and cons of the existing types of robots in order to create about 50 basic models. In the future, robots will be assembled from serially produced modules. Repairs will amount to the substitution of a spare module for the faulty one. A kit of standardized units will make it possible to create any type of robot. The only parts that will have to be custom-made will be the robots' "arms", constructed according to the operation which they will have to perform. Electronic equipment for robots will also be unified, including control systems for special jobs, for instance, for assembly operations, machining or painting. An important factor is the robots' language — today each one requires a special programming language (just imagine if a special type of music had to be written for every piano). In the future all robots will use a common programming language.

SOVIET LABOUR RESOURCES

In this country we suffer from an uneven distribution of labour resources, writes the POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIE Journal. Only 25 per cent of the population live in the eastern part of the country which possesses 87 per cent of our potential raw material and energy resources and vast reserves of useful minerals. Apart from areas where labour resources are in short supply, like the Centre, the Baltic republics and Siberia, there are also areas — for instance, the South and Central Asia, with surplus manpower. The uneven distribution of labour in different parts of this country leads to under-utilization of labour resources in some places and to shortage of workers in others and this lowers productivity as a whole.

As a result of the introduction of some increments to wages and salaries, the level of pay for industrial and office workers has noticeably increased. Other benefits have also been raised — for instance, the transport and settlement allowances payable to those travelling to new jobs from other parts of the USSR; paid leave has been lengthened, etc.

Such measures have had a positive effect on attracting additional labour supplies to areas in need of them.

NEW LOOK IN TRANSPORT

Traditional means of transport are now being supplemented by new methods which are more advanced, economical and conform to environmental requirements, writes IZVESTIA. Trolleys and cableways, for instance, have already been introduced in many Georgian cities and towns. Out of 77 such routes, covering a total of 40 kilometres, 44 are for cargo with the rest being for passengers. The Georgian Transviromatik Institute has designed and introduced new types of cableways adapted for use in cities for servicing tourist resorts, and in particular for agriculture. These cableways extend to inaccessible mountain fields and tea plantations. They ensure easier working conditions, help expand the fodder base, and make agricultural produce cheaper.

The trolley cuts down on the need for lorries, on fuel and on increased costs due to floods or snow-drifts. During the 1985-1990 period the republic plans to build 26 trolleys for various purposes. This is about five times more than the national average. Soon trolleys designed in Georgia will be serially produced in other republics. For the USSR trolley and cableway programme for cargo and passenger traffic in rural areas has been entrusted entirely to Georgia.

SPIRITUAL PROXIMITY A MUST

Educationalist R. Poyarkova writes about the problems of bringing up children in the SELSKAYA ZHIZN newspaper.

Alas, I know many children who have sad things to say about their relations with their parents. Often, they keep this pain to themselves. Yet, you can always spot these children: they are easily excited or frightened. Such children demonstrate infantile negativism in a particularly extreme form. They are ready to doubt in the simplest truths. And this distrustful and ironic attitude is carried into their grown-up lives.

How can one avoid such a tragedy? How can one bring up one's child to be kind, as someone having rich internal reserves — a person who will share your ideas, and carry out what you have failed to achieve? There are no ready-made recipes. In each specific case, the correct approach has to be prompted by the heart. There is one undeniable truth, though: one should try and get as close to one's children as one can. One should live in a way so as not to feel ashamed of looking them in the eye; one must be able to control one's feelings, to suppress irritation and contain outbursts of anger. In addition, one should have a constant and sincere interest in the life and affairs of one's child, and participate actively in whatever he or she is doing. To establish spiritual contact with a child takes much strength and time. Yet, the author concludes, this is not too high a price to pay for the trust and sincere friendship which will ensue.

Tchaikovsky Competition

"The language of music does not need translating. Its best creations travel around the world visa-free, doing much good, bringing continents, states and peoples closer together for the sake of peace and for the benefit of mankind," composer Shostakovich, a co-founder of the Tchaikovsky International Competition, once said.

This is the seventh time that young musicians from all over the world have gathered in Moscow. From early morning till late at night, entrants in all four of the competition categories—piano, cello, violin and solo singing—compete in the first round in Moscow's concert halls. There are three more rounds to go.

Singers and cellists perform in the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall. The former are required to perform in the language of the original—for instance, they all sing Tchaikovsky's romances and arias in Russian. The complex and very full cello programme includes classical and modern works. A compulsory item is the suite for cello solo by Viktoriya Yaglov, of the USSR, who won an award in the 4th Competition.

The Grand Hall of the Conservatoire is the venue for the piano and violin contests. While it starts off as a qualifying round, the programme as a whole adds up to something approaching a concert. The challengers have to score no less than 18 out of 25 points to qualify. For the first time a Prokofiev's sonata has been introduced as a compulsory number in the programme. 20-year-old Kerry McDermott, from the USA, is to inaugurate the violin contest. It so happens that four years ago as the youngest entrant in the Competition, she was also drawn to start the contest off.



Yugoslav pianist Rita Khika.



American violinist Kerry McDermott.

Photos by Boris Kaulman

While many of the competitors have entered for the previous competitions, for Philippine pianist Maria Rovena Arrieta, now studying at the Moscow Conservatoire, this is her first experience of the contest. It is characteristic that many of the contestants representing countries taking part for the first time in the Competition—for instance

Iraq, Malta, Norway and Luxembourg—are perfecting their musical skills at music establishments in our country.

Larisa SEDLETSKAYA



The jury for the piano contest which is taking place in the Grand Hall of the Conservatoire. Centre—chairman of the jury Otar Taktakishvili.

NEW LITERARY PRIZE

A new literary prize awarded annually for the successful study of Russian literature has been established in Japan. The prize bears the name of Kenkichi Ikeda, the well-known translator and classical scholar.

Ikeda was co-translator of a 16-volume collection of G. G. Pushkin's works published in 1976. He is also the author of a volume "Literary Study: Pushkin's Life," which won a prize for Best newspaper and of a report on Chekhov ("The Life of Chekhov") as well as of G. G. Gorkh's Creative Laboratory commentary on "The Sea and the Wind." The first prizes have already been awarded for the Gorkh's and Dostoyevsky's activities.

PUSHKIN FAIRY TALES AS CARTOONS

Ivan Ivanov-Vano, 82, the prince of Soviet cartoon, is hard at work on a project at Soyuzdetfilm in Moscow. He aims to turn the fairy tales written by Pushkin into cartoons.

The first film in the series will be a full-length adaptation of "The Tale of Saltan." "The Tale of a Fish," "The Tale of the Dead Princess and the Knight," "The Tale of a Fisherman and His Wife" follow.

"It was far from easy to find a suitable style for these tales," says Ivanov-Vano. "Old painters have helped us in our approach to Pushkin's vivid and many-faceted world. We are of course copying old Russian frescoes, but we use them as the starting point for our ideas. They have been inspired by Russian carvings, the look and feel by painted spinning-wheels."

seum of Ethnography of the peoples of the USSR, which toured three Yugoslav cities.

Tours. The Voronezh Russian Folk Choir, at present on tour of Mongolia, is taking part in the Days of Soviet Culture marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

FACTS and EVENTS

Films. The film, "Our Friend India," made by a Moscow documentary film studio and soon to be released in the Soviet Union, tells of the friendship between the Soviet and Indian peoples, and of their equal and mutually profitable cooperation. It also deals with Indian history, culture and science and with the political and economic problems facing that country.

Exhibitions. An exhibition featuring over 200 handicraft items formerly in use among the Serbians and Croats was recently on view in Leningrad. Among the objects on show were kerchiefs and shawls worn by fashionable city women embroidered with silk and gold braid, sumptuous carpets, carved distils, and silver embroidery sets. This was a return exhibition for the display of "Slavonic folk dress," drawn from the repositories of the Leningrad Museum of Ethnography.

WHAT'S ON!

June 19-21

THEATRES

Kremles Palace of Congresses (Kremles). 20 (mat), 21 (eve) — Varieties. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 19 — Khachaturian, "Gayane" (ballet), performed by Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 19 — Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet). 20 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 21 — Concert by pupils of the Moscow Ballet School.

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 19 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 20 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet). 21 (eve) — Shchedrin, "Not Only Love" (opera). 21 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 19 (mat) — Keldan, "Maritza". 19 (eve) — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov". 20 (mat) — Paltanen, "An Old Comedy". 20 (eve) — Gorkhovsky, "Quadrille". 21 — Loewy, "My Fair Lady".

FILMS

The Stern Sea (Moscow Studios, USSR).

The film about the easy life of Babes in the Bush.

Cinema: "Tallin" (10 S. Topolsky Prospekt, Metro: Ploshchad' Lenina).

Che Guevara (Italy). The film describes the life of the courageous revolutionary who fought for the peace and independence of Central America.

Cinema: "Sport" (10 S. Topolsky Prospekt, Metro: Ploshchad' Lenina).

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Union of Artists. An exhibition to mark the anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov. Masks, ornaments, tapestries, and other items on display.

BUSINESS



'Cardiology-82'

On the initiative of the Organizing Committee for the 9th World Congress of Cardiology, an international "Cardiology-82" exhibition will be held in this city between June 21 and 30 under the auspices of V/O Export.

The exhibition will feature a wide range of diagnostic, treatment and analytical instruments, as well as medical preparations used in cardiology.

The forthcoming exhibition has aroused considerable interest among firms producing instruments and medicine for the treatment of cardiac disorders. Nearly 200 firms and organizations from Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Great Britain, the

GDR, India, Italy, Canada, Poland, the United States, Finland, France, the FRG, Japan, and other countries are taking part.

The biggest section will be mounted by the Soviet Union. Among the exhibits to be displayed in the Soviet pavilion are diagnostic automatic units, the Tsunami system, ECG diagnostic systems, AEKS-1 and Anomoz-MT systems, and artificial blood circulation machines meeting relevant standards and specifications. PELANA-01 and ELNAR-01 systems for anaesthetics and resuscitation, as well as equipment for hyperbaric medicine and cryogenic instruments.

Nora ABDRASTHITOVA

Metro for Warsaw

An agreement was signed between the USSR and Poland providing for bilateral economic and technical cooperation on the construction in Warsaw of a 23 km metro line between 1982 and 1985.

The Soviet Union will provide Poland with technical manuals and specifications for the building of the line and for special equipment to be phased in at Polish enterprises, as well as cars which will run on the first section of the line.

The Soviet organizations will provide equipment, machines and materials as well as specialists to help in the construction and putting into operation of the first metro line.

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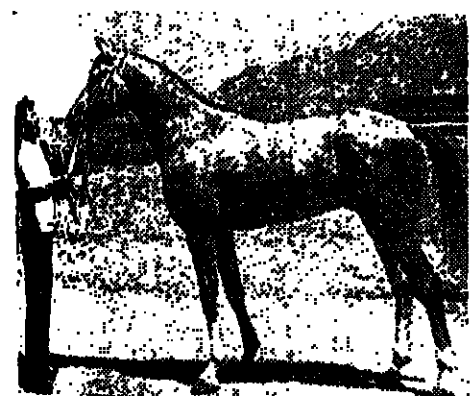
V/O "Soyuzzagranpribor" Information Commercial Centre 30, Gorkholaksky Per., Moscow, USSR Phone: 280-47-06



Who will walk off with Mashuk?

As many as five horse auctions a year are held for foreign buyers in the Soviet Union. In few days the auction will be held in Pyatigorsk, in the Southern Caucasus.

The noted horse expert, Arseny Lobanov, has presided over 50 such auctions.



This is Mashuk.

Photo by F. Serdyukov

The Pyatigorsk auction is of special interest because among the Tersks, Kabardins, Anglo-Kabardins and Achaltekins for sale, there will also be 50 Arab thoroughbreds of the Tersk stud farm and noted for their beauty and speed. Lobanov told me, I have known a bidding price to be raised 90 times, he went on. It may well be that we will see equally acute competition at Pyatigorsk, for many old rivals are expected: for instance, Michele La Torre, of Italy, Robin Den Hartog, of Holland, a group of West German horse breeders and American businessman Robert Strainmore. They are particularly interested in the five-year-old Mashuk. Mr. Strainmore believes that Mashuk is superior to Peshyay, bought by the Oxidational Petroleum Company for a million dollars last year.

Which of the bidders will walk off with this beautiful grey? The answer to this question will be given on auction day, June 23.

Semyon SEMYONOV

POZNAN FAIR

The traditional International Fair is in full swing in the Polish city of Poznan with more than 150 firms and foreign trade organizations from 26 countries

taking part. The Minister of Foreign Trade of the PPR Tadeusz Nestorowicz emphasized in his address that Poland is greatly interested in further expanding

her cooperation with socialist countries and in developing trade and economic relations with other states.

The Soviet Union sent a large display, numbering about 3,000 items to the fair, most of them being new industrial products, including automatic lines, farm machinery, and consumer goods. A special section of the USSR display is devoted to the economic achievements of the Soviet Ukraine.

OPTICS FROM THE GDR

A specialized exhibition of goods produced by Carl Zeiss Jena enterprise, from the GDR, has taken place in Irkutsk. This is not the first time that products bearing this famous trademark have been exhibited in the USSR. Similar shows have been held in the past in Moscow, Novosibirsk, Khabarovsk, Minsk, Tbilisi and Kiev.

Carl Zeiss Jena supplies its products to a total of more than 100 countries, the Soviet Union

being one of its major partners. Among the exhibits was a model of the photo camera used on board the Soyuz-22 spaceship and the Salyut-6 orbital station.

Specialists found much to interest them at the exhibition: equipment for photogrammetry and aerial photography, optical glass and lasers, control instruments and meters, as well as microscopes.

Air link between Moscow and Mexico City

The first Aeroflot plane flew to Mexico City five years ago. On August 2, 1976, an inter-governmental agreement on air traffic between the USSR and Mexico was signed in Mexico City. Under the terms of the agreement Aeroflot and state-owned Aeromexico were given equal rights in operating regular flights between the capitals of the two countries.

At the 13,500 km. Moscow-Mexico City line is one of

Aeroflot's longest transcontinental routes.

The very first year of operation on this route (which goes via Shannon and Havana) showed its economic and commercial advantages. Two years later flights were increased to two per week. Over the five years since the route was inaugurated, carriage plans have been invariably fulfilled: 4,150 passengers were carried in 1978, while last year the number reached 11,000.

HOBBY LED TO RUSSIA

People develop a special interest in almost everything under the sun... Some go in for stamps, for example, others for music or books... on occasion one's hobby takes one to far distant lands.

In Moscow I met a group of British tourists who had come here because of their interest in birds. They had gone all the way to Lake Balkol.

This is my second visit to the Soviet Union, said group leader David Fisher. I am drawn here by a professional interest. I am the only professional ornithologist in the group. The birds have come to learn of the rich nature of Siberia and to

Intourist news

have a good rest. In the taiga we saw birds we had never seen anywhere, let alone in Britain, before.

There are three Americans and seven Britons in our group and they are all satisfied with the trip. What is more, we had practically no difficulty in organizing it. Intourist did all they could to make our tour an exciting and informative one. Mr. Fisher stressed.

The trip was sponsored by the Sunbird travel agency, which specializes in such unusual tours.

Viktor YEVKIN

Yanka Kupala centenary

All the Union republics in the Soviet Union will be organizing large-scale celebrations for the centenary of the birth of Yanka Kupala, Byelorussia's national poet.

There will be a special meeting at Moscow's Bolshoi Theatre to mark the occasion, and literary evenings, conferences will be held in many cities and

towns of the country. The USSR Ministry of Communications will issue special anniversary postage stamps, envelopes and postcards bearing the poet's portrait. Melodia recording company is to put out a record of Kupala's poems, and a three-volume collection of his works in "The Life of Outstanding People" series will be published in honour of the centenary.

'Golden Orpheus' awards

An award-winners' concert wound up the 18th International "Golden Orpheus" festival in the famous Bulgarian resort area on the Black Sea coast.

A total of 19 European, Asian and Latin American countries took part in the festival. For the first time the festival awards featured (apart from the "Golden Orpheus" Grand Prix) the "Silver Orpheus" and the "Bronze Orpheus".

As before, there were two competitions in the festival — the Contest of Bulgarian variety songs was won by a song, "A Miracle", composed by Bentson Yeliazar to lyrics by Danyan Danyanov. In the competition of performers, Neli Rangelova, the young Bulgarian singer, took the "Golden Orpheus" Grand Prix. Awards were also presented to the Dutch and the Soviet entrants.



"Song Today", a festival of Soviet and French song, was organized recently by the France-USSR and USSR-France friendship societies in the old French town of Doullens, forty kilometers from Paris. Taking part were over 400 French singers, composers,

critics and song-lovers from many provinces of France. A group of Soviet musicians, singers and composers was also present. In the photo: the Meridian singing trio, from Ivanovo, perform before a French audience.

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